

**To:** R1NewsClips[R1NewsClips@epa.gov]  
**From:** Elliott, Rodney  
**Sent:** Thur 8/27/2015 11:49:43 AM  
**Subject:** Daily NEWSCLIPS- Thursday, August 27th, 2015 r1newsclips

Report Overview:

**Total Clips (41)**

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**Brownfields / Superfund / Other Cleanups (7)**

**Climate Change (10)**

**Energy Issues (1)**

**Enforcement (1)**

**Research and Development (1)**

**Trash / Recycling / Solid Waste (2)**

**Wastes and Hazardous Wastes (1)**

**Water (3)**

**Other (11)**

Headline	Date	Outlet	Outlet State
Air (4)			
Are solar panels worth it? - The Boston Globe	08/26/2015	Boston Globe Online	MA
In Solar Cell Films Market; Cadmium Telluride Solar Cell Films is Expected to Dominate the Market and Would Reach USD 7,783.68 Million and 5,391.96 MW by 2023: Transparency Market Research	08/26/2015	Boston.com	MA
Connecticut catches breaks on electric vehicle purchases	08/26/2015	Meram Acorn Newspapers - Shelton	CT
EPA Declares Several Ozone 'Nonattainment' Areas Achieving Air Standard	08/26/2015	Inside EPA	VA
Brownfields / Superfund / Other Cleanups (7)			
Investigation: EPA, state underestimated spill potential	08/26/2015	Advocate Online, The	CT
Water pollution tests planned around	08/26/2015	Associated	NY

Grissom air base	Press	
Investigation finds EPA, state underestimated spill potential	08/26/2015 Boston Globe Online	MA
Investigation: EPA, state missed potential for mine blowout	08/26/2015 Boston Herald Online	MA
City pushes for health monitoring for those exposed to Pease water	08/26/2015 Hampton Union -NH Online, The	
EPA Says It Underestimated Water Buildup in Colorado Mine That Led to Spill	08/26/2015 Wall Street Journal Online	NY
Here's why warning signs for EPA's mine waste spill were missed -- and why it could happen again	08/26/2015 Washington Post Online	DC

#### Climate Change (10)

Obama visiting New Orleans on hurricane's 10th anniversary	08/27/2015 Advocate Online, The	CT
UN chief urges leaders to speed up climate negotiations	08/26/2015 Advocate Online, The	CT
Climate Change: Carnegie Council's International Student Photo Contest, Deadline January 5, 2016	08/26/2015 Advocate Online, The	CT
Textile recycling program begins in Redding	08/26/2015 Advocate Online, The	CT
Obama visiting New Orleans on hurricane's 10th anniversary	08/26/2015 Associated Press	NY
GM Canada's First Renewable Energy Project Uses Canal Water to Keep Cool	08/26/2015 Boston.com	MA
UN chief urges leaders to speed up climate negotiations	08/26/2015 Greenwich Time Online	CT
Much Evidence For Warming	08/26/2015 Hartford Courant Online	CT
EPA Using 'Social Cost Of Methane' In Rules	08/26/2015 Inside EPA	VA
What we've learned about hurricanes and climate change since Katrina	08/26/2015 Washington Post Online	DC

#### Energy Issues (1)

Swimming banned at Indian Wells	08/26/2015 Advocate Online, The	CT
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#### Enforcement (1)

New Orleans Remade, for Better and Worse	08/26/2015 New York	NY
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	Times, The	
Research and Development (1)		
<b>Grant to help Great Bay Stewards protect estuary</b>	08/26/2015 Hampton Union -NH Online, The	
Trash / Recycling / Solid Waste (2)		
<b>University of New Hampshire recycling push goes national</b>	08/26/2015 New Hampshire NH Union Leader Online	
<b>Blowout Precautions Insufficient in EPA Colorado Mine Disaster</b>	08/26/2015 Washington Post Online	DC
Wastes and Hazardous Wastes (1)		
<b>Swimming beach on Lake Washington closed after sewage spill</b>	08/26/2015 Associated Press	NY
Water (3)		
<b>Greenwich Land Trust gets woodlands donation</b>	08/26/2015 Advocate, The	CT
<b>Watershed management to launch 'No Wipes in Pipes' campaign</b>	08/26/2015 Associated Press	NY
<b>Regulators suing Bangor over pollution ; A proposed agreement includes infrastructure work to comply with the Clean Water Act.</b>	08/26/2015 Portland Press Herald	ME
Other (11)		
<b>Effort underway to find invasive Asian clams in Lake George</b>	08/26/2015 Advocate Online, The	CT
<b>Environmentalists threaten to sue EPA over fracking waste</b>	08/26/2015 Advocate Online, The	CT
<b>Official: Californians understanding need to conserve water</b>	08/26/2015 Associated Press	NY
<b>North Dakota plans more wind power capacity</b>	08/26/2015 Boston.com	MA
<b>Environmentalists threaten to sue EPA over fracking waste</b>	08/26/2015 Greenwich Time Online	CT
<b>Industry Urges EPA To Delay Test Orders As EDSP Moves To New Models</b>	08/26/2015 Inside EPA	VA
<b>Ruling Sets Standard For Future Administrations To Reverse EPA Policies</b>	08/26/2015 Inside EPA	VA
<b>Industry Lawyer Disputes EPA Authority To Protect Workers From Vapor</b>	08/26/2015 Inside EPA	VA

State orders shutdown of Katama Bay oyster beds	08/26/2015	Martha's Vineyard Times Online	MA
UMass named one of top 25 healthiest schools	08/26/2015	Republican Online	MA
Carbon pollution cuts from #CleanPowerPlan = annual emissions from 166,000,000 cars – or 70% of our country's passenger vehicles – for 1 yr.	08/26/2015	Twitter	CA

**News Headline:** Are solar panels worth it? - The Boston Globe |

**Outlet Full Name:** Boston Globe Online  
**News Text:** ...help you save \$180 a year, according to EnergySage, while reducing your carbon footprint. How is that possible? We've been...

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**News Headline:** In Solar Cell Films Market; Cadmium Telluride Solar Cell Films is Expected to Dominate the Market and Would Reach USD 7,783.68 Million and 5,391.96 MW by 2023: Transparency Market Research |

**Outlet Full Name:** Boston.com  
**News Text:** ...benefits offered by solar cell films. Low manufacturing costs, zero carbon emissions, and high efficiency are some of the advantages of...

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**News Headline:** Connecticut catches breaks on electric vehicle purchases |

**Outlet Full Name:** Hersam Acorn Newspapers - Shelton  
**News Text:** ...Gail Lavielle and former Selectman Ted Hoffstatter. With global climate change at the forefront of national discussion, some...

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**News Headline:** EPA Declares Several Ozone 'Nonattainment' Areas Achieving Air Standard |

**Outlet Full Name:** Inside EPA  
**News Text:** Site License Available Economical site license packages are available to fit any size organization, from a few people at one location to...

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**News Headline:** Investigation: EPA, state underestimated spill potential |

**Outlet Full Name:** Advocate Online, The

**News Text:** ...despite warnings more than a year earlier that a large-volume spill of wastewater was possible, an internal government investigation...

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**News Headline:** Water pollution tests planned around Grissom air base |

**Outlet Full Name:** Associated Press

**News Text:** PERU, Ind. (AP) - Officials are planning to test drinking-water wells near northern Indiana's Grissom Air Reserve Base after chemical pollution was found at two sites on the property.

Base spokesman Tech. Sgt. Doug Hays says groundwater tests found a chemical from the foam used by firefighters in spots that formerly were fire-training areas near Grissom's runway.

Hays tells the Kokomo Tribune (<http://bit.ly/1KO4gXw>) the contamination was detected about 20 feet below ground, while drinking-water wells near the base run at least 150 feet below the surface.

Well testing is planned to begin in early September. Hays says experts will study whether the chemical could reach those wells.

Crews are also working to clean up 14 other sites around the base where pollutants have been found in the soil or water.

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Information from: Kokomo Tribune, <http://www.ktonline.com>

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**News Headline:** Investigation finds EPA, state underestimated spill potential |

**Outlet Full Name:** Boston Globe Online

**News Text:** ...gallons of water trapped inside the inactive Gold King mine, the federal Environmental Protection Agency concluded in its...

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**News Headline:** Investigation: EPA, state missed potential for mine blowout |

**Outlet Full Name:** Boston Herald Online

**News Text:** ...released Wednesday found. The pressure blew, however, when a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency team started excavation...

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**News Headline:** City pushes for health monitoring for those exposed to Pease water |

**Outlet Full Name:** Hampton Union - Online, The

**News Text:** ...program, repeatedly said the Air Force would rely on the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's (ATSDR) recommendations...

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**News Headline:** EPA Says It Underestimated Water Buildup in Colorado Mine That Led to Spill |

**Outlet Full Name:** Wall Street Journal Online

**News Text:** ...the site of the blowout at the Gold King mine in August.  
DENVER—The Environmental Protection Agency said Wednesday it had...

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**News Headline:** Here's why warning signs for EPA's mine waste spill were missed -- and why it could happen again |

**Outlet Full Name:** Washington Post Online

**News Text:** ...released Wednesday . Despite an extensive study of the mine site, the Environmental Protection Agency's cleanup team...

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**News Headline:** Obama visiting New Orleans on hurricane's 10th anniversary |

**Outlet Full Name:** Advocate Online, The

**News Text:** ...prepare for the stronger hurricanes, tornadoes and wildfires that climate change will bring. Obama planned visits Thursday with...

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**News Headline:** UN chief urges leaders to speed up climate negotiations |

**Outlet Full Name:** Advocate Online, The

**News Text:** ...conference in Paris. At a press conference in Paris Wednesday, Ban said climate change is happening and "We don't have time to...

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**News Headline:** Climate Change: Carnegie Council's International Student Photo Contest, Deadline January 5, 2016 |

**Outlet Full Name:** Advocate Online, The

**News Text:** ...topic of Carnegie Council's annual international student photo contest is climate change: either photos that show examples of...

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**News Headline:** Textile recycling program begins in Redding |

**Outlet Full Name:** Advocate Online, The

**News Text:** ...and old towels could soon get another life with the start of a textile recycling program. "An old T-shirt can become a wiping cloth, a...

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**News Headline:** Obama visiting New Orleans on hurricane's 10th anniversary |

**Outlet Full Name:** Associated Press

**News Text:** WASHINGTON (AP) - President Barack Obama is marking 10 years since Hurricane Katrina by celebrating the revival of New Orleans, which suffered the worst of the storm's devastation.

He's also using the occasion to press governments to start helping communities prepare for the stronger storms that climate change will cause.

Obama plans to meet Thursday in New Orleans with residents who've spent the past decade rebuilding. Then he'll head to a newly opened community center in the Lower

9th Ward to deliver remarks. The largely African-American neighborhood was among the hardest hit by Katrina.

But Obama's plans aren't sitting well with Gov. Bobby Jindal. The Republican presidential hopeful has expressed doubt about climate change.

Jindal says the anniversary is not the time to push "the divisive political agenda of liberal environmental activism."

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**News Headline:** GM Canada's First Renewable Energy Project Uses Canal Water to Keep Cool | .

**Outlet Full Name:** Boston.com

**News Text:** ...its operations. Its new micro-hydro system marks GM Canada's first use of renewable energy. The plant is located near the St....

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**News Headline:** UN chief urges leaders to speed up climate negotiations |

**Outlet Full Name:** Greenwich Time Online

**News Text:** ...conference in Paris. At a press conference in Paris Wednesday, Ban said climate change is happening and "We don't have time to...

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**News Headline:** Much Evidence For Warming | .

**Outlet Full Name:** Hartford Courant Online

**News Text:** ...1998 vs. looking at the long-term trends -- a much better way to look at climate change -- which clearly indicate the progressive...

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**News Headline:** EPA Using 'Social Cost Of Methane' In Rules | ..

**Outlet Full Name:** Inside EPA

**News Text:** Site License Available Economical site license packages are available to fit any size organization, from a few people at one location to...



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**News Headline:** What we've learned about hurricanes and climate change since Katrina |

**Outlet Full Name:** Washington Post Online

**News Text:** Three weeks and three days before Hurricane Katrina devastated New Orleans 10 years ago, a paper of mine appeared in the scientific journal Nature...

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**News Headline:** Swimming banned at Indian Wells |

**Outlet Full Name:** Advocate Online, The

**News Text:** ...open for swimming, she said. Local health departments are responsible for water quality testing at municipal swimming areas. Tests...

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**News Headline:** New Orleans Remade, for Better and Worse |

**Outlet Full Name:** New York Times, The

**News Text:** NEW ORLEANS -- It is a wonder that any of it is here at all: The scattered faithful gathering into Beulah Land Baptist Church in the Lower Ninth Ward. The men on stoops in Mid-City swapping gossip in the August dusk. The brass band in Tremé, the lawyers in Lakeview, the new homeowners in Pontchartrain Park.

On Aug. 29, 2005, it all seemed lost. Four-fifths of the city lay submerged as residents frantically signaled for help from their rooftops and thousands were stranded at the Superdome, a congregation of the desperate and poor. From the moment that the storm surge of Hurricane Katrina dismantled a fatally defective levee system, New Orleans became a global symbol of American dysfunction and government negligence. At every level and in every duty, from engineering to social policy to basic logistics, there were revelations of malfunction and failure before, during, and after Katrina.

Ten years later, it is not exactly right to say that New Orleans is back. The city did not return, not as it was.

It is, first of all, without the more than 1,400 people who died here, and the thousands who are now making their lives someplace else. As of 2013, there were nearly 100,000 fewer black residents than in 2000, their absences falling equally

across income levels. The white population decreased by about 11,000, but it is wealthier.

The city that exists in 2015 has been altered, by both a decade of institutional re-engineering and the artless rearrangement that occurs when people are left to fend for themselves. Empowered by billions of federal dollars and the big ideas of policy planners, the school system underwent a complete overhaul; the old Art Deco Charity Hospital was supplanted by a state-of-the-art medical complex; and big public housing projects were razed and replaced by mixed-income communities with housing vouchers.

In a city long marinated in fatalism, optimists are now in ascendance. They promise that an influx of bright newcomers, a burst of entrepreneurial verve and a new spirit of civic engagement have primed the city for an era of greatness, or at least reversed a long-running civic-disaster narrative.

"Nobody can refute the fact that we have completely turned this story around," said Mayor Mitch Landrieu, talking of streamlined government and year-over-year economic growth. "For the first time in 50 years, the city is on a trajectory that it has not been on, organizationally, functionally, economically, almost in every way."

The word "trajectory" is no accident. It is the mayor's case that the city is in a position to address the many problems that years of government failures had allowed to fester. He did not argue that those problems had been solved.

As before, there are two cities here. One is booming, more vibrant than ever, still beautiful in its best-known neighborhoods and expanding into places once written off; the other is returning to pre-Katrina realities of poverty and routine violence, but with a new sense of dislocation for many as well.

Old inequities have proved resilient. The child poverty rate (about 40 percent) and the overall poverty rate (close to 30 percent) are almost unchanged from 2000. Violent crime remains a chronic condition and efforts to fix the city's criminal justice system have had mixed results: While the city's jail population has been substantially reduced, the incarceration rate is more than twice the national average.

The ability of many residents to afford housing, in a city of mounting rents and low wages, is more compromised than before. In a recent ranking of 300 American cities by income inequality based on census data, New Orleans came in second after Atlanta, a gap that falls starkly along racial lines. According to the Data Center, a New Orleans-based think tank focusing on southern Louisiana, the median income of black households here is 54 percent lower than that of white households.

Many here are more impatient than ever to fix these old problems, yet are ambivalent about all the outside expertise and weary of change after a decade of upheaval.

Others, particularly black residents, see something more nefarious at work.

"They want to push us to the side like we don't matter," said Janie Blackmon, a champion of still-struggling New Orleans East, home of much of the black middle class.

New Orleans, of course, has long wrestled with disparities of race and class and a constant anxiety that it was always on the cusp of losing its character.

And as far back as 1722, when a four-year-old New Orleans was flattened by a hurricane, it has entertained a notion that after disaster it would finally get things right.

The difference now is that this proudly distinctive American city has become a giant workshop to test solutions to problems that are confounding the entire country. But there is almost a nation's worth of variety here in different parts of town, and success or failure will nonetheless be gauged neighborhood by neighborhood and block by block.

Tremé

A Culture, Found and Lost

Merline Kimble, 66, whose family has been in Tremé for generations, was talking about how it used to be:

"Somebody was crossing the street on Dumaine and said something funny and the whole block started laughing. So James Andrews, he started playing it on his horn, he put what the man said into music. Then his brother Buster came out the door and he played the drum and put a beat to it. Then they start calling people on the phone and next thing you know we got a band out in front the door. And little James is writing and writing and soon he's got the lyrics down. Next thing you know I was hearing it on the radio."

Who wouldn't want to live in a place like this, one of the country's oldest African-American neighborhoods? Which bills itself as the "birthplace of jazz." Which has produced more musicians per capita than perhaps anywhere else in America. Which gave its name to a critically lauded HBO series?

Before too long, the bigger question might be: Who can afford to?

Drawn by a street culture that has perhaps never been this widely celebrated, newcomers have flocked. They have shown up at the street parades and black working-class traditions from which many in New Orleans used to keep a wary distance.

They have also dropped fortunes on houses, and paid prime rents to live on streets that taxis wouldn't visit not so long ago. Badly blighted properties have been renovated and repainted. Second homes proliferate, as do vacation rentals advertising "authentic New Orleans culture." Around the next corner, where you might have encountered danger or a front-stoop colloquy in the past, you're as likely now to find a gaggle of tourists on Segways.

Before the flood, the Tremé blocks just east of the Lafitte public housing projects were close-knit and tough; the music flourished, but so did crime and blight. Joe's Cozy Corner was where musicians met before their gigs in the French Quarter; it was also where "Papa Joe" Glasper, the bar's owner, shot and killed a man.

The flooding was not so bad, but the residents, mostly renters, left town with everyone else. The neighborhood has almost fully repopulated since then, but not with all the same people.

The Cozy Corner is now a residential property. Though the neighborhood is still a mix of up-and-coming and already there, rents have spiked. Median home values by some measures more than tripled between 2000 and 2013, with some renovated houses now on sale for close to \$1 million. A few of the most prominent landlords are black, but, according to census data the percentage of white Tremé residents in 2013, at 36 percent, was more than twice what it was in 2000. Four out of five of them were not Louisiana-born.

"People here, locals, always had this thing about crossing Rampart Street," said Eric Wilkinson, 35, of the aptly named street separating the Tremé from the French Quarter. "Some people from New Orleans didn't even know where the Tremé was."

The newcomers do not have those old preconceptions: in the four years since he moved to the neighborhood, said Mr. Wilkinson, a white real estate agent from Texas, all of the houses around him have sold.

"I've been in real estate a long time," he said. "Tremé's the only neighborhood where people say they don't want to change it."

On a sweltering weekday evening, the Preservation Hall brass band put on an informal concert in Tuba Fats Square. If spontaneous music still happens here -- now that neighbors complain and most parades need permits -- it happens after funerals or in this square.

After the concert, Jeffrey Hills, 39, once a Tremé resident and protégé of Anthony (Tuba Fats) Lacen, packed up his sousaphone and prepared like the others to head for home. The New Orleans musical tradition is as strong as ever, he said. But with no Caledonia or Cozy Corner, no crowded front stoops and no run-ins with old mentors, the musicians generally get together elsewhere.

"It's not musical around here really anymore," he said.

## Mid-City

### A Latino Surge

Jelly Roll Morton, speaking in a jazz context, famously referred to it as a "Spanish tinge" -- in Mid-City, like all of New Orleans, there has long been a defining hint of Caribbean and Latin worlds.

But in the 10 years since Hurricane Katrina, that tinge has been amplified. Hispanic workers rushed in after the flood to demolish the ruined landscape and rebuild. Many stayed, nearly doubling Hispanics' share of the metropolitan New Orleans population, and changing the flavor of sections like this one.

This culturally rich middle-class neighborhood is, like many areas here, still on the mend from severe flooding. But it is once again studded with beloved corner bars and joints specializing in the Crescent City's signature sandwich, the po' boy.

Today, it is also home to the Taqueria Guerrero, a restaurant-bar called El Rinconcito ("The Little Corner") and the Ideal Market, which sells big sacks of guajillo chiles along with the ubiquitous local Creole seasoning called Tony Chachere's. There is Esperanza Charter School, where roughly half the students are Hispanic. And there are newcomers like Elizabeth Oviedo, 52, a Honduran who drove over from Texas just after the floodwaters rose.

She took up residence in a one-room apartment with 14 other Hispanic laborers and began gutting devastated school buildings. "You imagined those kids who were outside of the city," she said. "We had to do the work so they could return."

Ms. Oviedo also saw an opportunity to make enough cash to open her own restaurant. She began cooking for the laborers out of a rented house, and eventually opened a legitimate place called Telamar, where today the fried chicken is served with helpings of fried plantains and lonesome construction workers belt out plaintive karaoke rancheras.

Ms. Oviedo's story is part of a long, rich dance between New Orleans and the Latin world. The city was ruled by the Spanish from 1762 to 1803. For much of the 20th century, it was a crucial import hub for Central American bananas. Hondurans have had a strong and long-running presence here. The 1950s revolution in Cuba brought thousands of exiles, most of whom have fanned out into other neighborhoods.

Today, Mid-City is set to be transformed by the recently opened University Medical Center, and a soon-to-open veterans hospital, both set along scruffy Tulane Avenue, a few blocks from Ms. Oviedo's restaurant.

The neighborhood is in fix-up mode. Steps from Finn McCool's Irish Pub on Banks Street last month, Hispanic crews were building a new camelback shotgun-style home on a vacant lot, sprucing up a flood-damaged Craftsman bungalow down the street, and working on a third house around the corner.

According to census figures, the Hispanic population, about 58,000 in 2000, stood at more than 103,000 in 2013, with some of the most significant growth in suburban Kenner.

From the beginning, some established locals have grumbled about losing jobs to the newcomers. An unemployed African-American man named Leo Evans, 48, walked past the V.A. worksite recently and asked a reporter if anyone was hiring.

"The Spanish people get all the work," he grumbled, although he said he didn't blame them: "They came to work. Everybody's got to take care of their families. But what's the situation with me?"

Lower Ninth Ward

Renewal Deferred

It was 2007 and the Dixons, Demetra and Lionel, were living in Mississippi, waiting to see how much money they would have to rebuild their home in the Lower Ninth Ward. State officials had put the cost of the damage at about \$225,000. But \$36,635.83 is what they were getting.

The Lower Nine, as the neighborhood is sometimes called, became known to the world when the levee burst and blocks of working-class homes were bulldozed by the waters of the Industrial Canal. There was no place in the city where the destruction was more thorough, and the recovery more lacking. The residents -- some without the means to leave, others elderly and judging a difficult evacuation to be the greater risk -- found themselves marooned in attics and on roofs. After the water drained, they were not allowed back for months, as officials and experts questioned the wisdom of their neighborhood's existence.

The "Brad Pitt houses," as people refer to the pastel origami homes built through the actor's foundation, now line up jauntily along Tennessee Street. But it is one of the few fully occupied stretches in this part of the neighborhood.

For block after block north of Claiborne Avenue it is country quiet, though hammering can be heard from a volunteer crew still at work. An old man mows an empty lot, a kindness to a former neighbor. Other lots noiselessly grow wild. Possums are a problem.

"You couldn't see an empty lot nowhere," recalled Mr. Dixon's father, Wilmer, of the 54 years he lived on North Derbigny Street. "Now it's like living in the woods."

There have been civic investments: one school renovated, another on the way, a playground, an enormous community center.

A CVS is coming, finally.

The Lower Nine is now one of only four city neighborhoods that has less than half of its pre-Katrina population. The other three are sites of demolished housing projects. Reasons have been given: That it is below sea level (though much of it is not, and other, more thriving parts of the city sit even lower). That its residents were mostly poor (though most owned their homes).

The Dixons offer a reason of their own: bureaucracy.

The state-run, federally funded Road Home program, which disbursed \$9 billion in rebuilding grants, was both exasperating and vital for homeowners. The program made it possible for more than a hundred thousand people to rebuild.

But inequities lay in its design. Grants were calculated through a formula: the pre-Katrina value of a home or the cost of damage, whichever was less, up to \$150,000 -- minus any other compensation.

So here was the Dixons' recovery on the back of a napkin: an estimated home value of \$98,500. Minus a \$60,000 insurance payout, no matter that the Dixons' mortgage lender took that entire sum.

Thus: \$36,635.83 to rebuild, plus a separate grant only for home elevation.

More than a thousand homeowners in the Lower Nine simply chose the Road Home option not to rebuild. The Dixons, though, filed appeals, went to hearings, provided documents, met with sympathetic but rule-bound officials and paid thousands of dollars a year in rent.

"Every year we said, 'Maybe we'll be in the house for Christmas,' " said Ms. Dixon, 46, a paralegal. "We stopped thinking about it that way."

In 2010, a federal judge suggested what to many had been obvious: that the Road Home formula appeared to have hurt black homeowners, who were more likely to have homes in poorer neighborhoods. Under a revised formula, many applicants were granted additional money; the Dixons received a further \$37,000.

In 2013, the Dixons were told that because they had not moved back into their home by the deadline, they were to give back everything they had been paid.

In 2015, after some pushing by an advocate with the local homeowners association, the Dixons learned that the forced mortgage payoff would not count against them.

They will be granted the \$60,000 they never saw -- and, under some changes announced only this week, possibly some compensation for the tens of thousands they have paid in rent.

Wilmer Dixon sees his old neighbors at funerals these days. They are scattered across the country, many having given up on the hassle. But the Dixons are determined. In their apartment in a neighboring parish, Ms. Dixon considered the eventual return home.

"As you get older you want more quiet and you want more peace," she said, finding a bright side. "It does bother me that the community is gone."

## Central Business District

### Season of Start-Ups

Old-school Southern men of commerce can still be found here heading to work in seersucker suits in the heat of the hurricane months. They still swap gossip at the private Boston Club, and sip Friday afternoon sazeracs at Galatoire's, the white-tablecloth grande dame of Creole cooking just across Canal Street in the French Quarter.

But in the post-Katrina reality of the Central Business District, these proud creatures of a timeless New Orleans coexist with a small band of entrepreneurs and techies who lounge, in the glow of laptops, on Swedish-style furniture. They swap irregularly shaped business cards at Capdeville, a gastro pub where a riff on red beans and rice is served with a green onion aioli. They make deals at the Pulp & Grind coffee shop, where a flier on a bulletin board recently announced, "CLOUD DEVELOPERS UNITE!"

The start-up scene here is, to a great extent, a deliberate construct, built by a small, aggressive group of boosters who believe that this city, so careful to honor its past, must innovate its way to a future that isn't so reliant on the old standbys of the oil, gas and hospitality industries.

Among them is Michael Hecht, president and chief executive of Greater New Orleans Inc., a regional economic development group.

"New Orleans attracted some of the best and most passionate people in the world after Katrina to help rebuild," Mr. Hecht said. "You just had a talent influx. A lot of people saw New Orleans as the Peace Corps with better food."

It makes for a good story: "GET CAUGHT in our BRAIN STORMS," read banners hanging from downtown lightposts.

But there is also something to it.



According to the Data Center, the local think tank, the city's business start-up rate lagged behind the national average before the hurricane hit, but is now 64 percent above it.

Those numbers form part of a broader post-Katrina narrative of rebirth, reform and success that coexists with a New Orleans narrative of stasis, failure and unrealized dreams. "Back and Better than Ever," reads a headline on the convention and visitors bureau website. And indeed, much of the old charm is still here, along with new reasons for hope: New residents are reviving old traditions, and creating new ones, in art galleries, kitchens and carnival krewes. There are more homegrown restaurants than before the flood.

The entrepreneurs are a mix of locals and newcomers like Justin Bayer, the founder and chief executive of Welcome to College, a web-based operation he hopes will revolutionize the way colleges conduct campus tours.

On a recent weekday morning, Mr. Bayer, in a T-shirt and jeans, could be found lounging on a beanbag chair in the office of 4.0 Schools, an education-themed business and nonprofit incubator.

"O.K., fantastic," he said to a potential client on the receiving end of his cellphone. "Maybe we can hook up in person...."

Mr. Bayer, 36, was lured here in January by the Idea Village, an entrepreneurial support nonprofit. His "office" is a desk at 4.0 Schools, founded by Matt Candler. Mr. Candler originally came to town to help run New Schools for New Orleans, a nonprofit founded in 2006 to support the pioneering public charter school movement.

During Mardi Gras, old-line carnival organizations hold private luncheons for the city's established social set. Mr. Bayer was thrilled to be included in a luncheon last carnival season, but this one was a sly iteration of the old model.

It was hosted by a new group comprising entrepreneurs like him. In a mash-up of French and English, and with an eye to the future, the group calls itself the Krewe de Nieux. The last word is pronounced "new."

B. W. Cooper

### Public Housing Reconceived

For decades, New Orleans denizens who cast their glances just northwest of the Superdome could observe the sorry state of public housing, as exemplified by the dilapidated B. W. Cooper complex. The two- and three-story brick buildings, generally known by an older name, the Calliope (CA-lee-o-pe), were notorious for shoddy maintenance, residents' poor health and shocking levels of violence.

In their place today is the far prettier Yvonne Marrero Commons: New Urbanist apartments finished with wooden siding, brightly colored front doors and broad front porches. At a glance, things look good.

But not everyone is back.

The Big Four, as a group of sprawling New Orleans housing developments were known, were home to 3,077 families before Katrina. Now, after being razed and replaced, there are 1,829 tidy apartments instead. But only about 40 percent of them are offered at traditional public housing rents, according to the housing authority, with the rest at market rates or a tier in between.

The idea was to replace many of the old units with housing vouchers, which have more than doubled in number since Katrina and are now used by nearly 18,000 families -- one in 10 New Orleans households.

But in a city in which thousands of rental units were flooded and market rents are soaring, there are simply not enough vouchers to fill the need. Some former public housing residents now look back with fierce loyalty and a qualified fondness.

"You were a part of the Calliope," said Rodney Lavalais, 29, who has the word tattooed on his right arm alongside an image of his mother.

At the same time, though, he said he did not want to glamorize the realities of life there. "There was a lot of drug-selling and killing going on," he said.

Descriptions like this drove a national trend away from large housing projects, seen as excessive concentrations of poverty, and toward a more decentralized housing strategy. The trend reached New Orleans in the 1990s, when the city received federal grants to overhaul two of the city's public housing complexes.

Work was still in progress in 2005.

It was about a year after Katrina when the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development announced a more ambitious plan: the demolition and rebuilding of the Big Four.

The decision set off protests, including clashes at City Hall, with many arguing that the plan undermined the return of the city's poorest residents, virtually all of them African-American.

These days, those who live in the new complexes are pleased. The apartments have appliances and central air-conditioning, which the old ones lacked. Some complexes also offer movie theaters and fitness rooms. Police tape is a rare sight.

"It's a new Jerusalem," said Emelda Paul, 81, a longtime resident leader in Lafitte, another onetime Big Four site.

For Mr. Lavalais, who lives outside the neighborhood now, Marrero Commons is a touchstone, a place for him to extend handshakes and kisses to neighbors he has known since the third grade. But the college students and young professionals who also live there don't often stop and speak. Stoop-sitting is frowned upon. On some days, a new security guard will ask him and his friends to leave, saying the complex is for residents only.

For those without a unit, it can be a struggle. Landing a housing voucher takes years: a waiting list thousands of names long remains from 2009, the last time applications were accepted.

Many of those who do have vouchers are happy to rent their own houses and have their own yards. Others are nomads.

"They move from house to house to house, trying to find the right environment for their kids and a landlord who's not a slumlord," said Alfred Marshall, 56, a Marrero Commons resident.

A recent report found that a quarter of the vouchers were used in only nine census tracts, most of which were "high-poverty" areas. Mr. Lavalais's mother rents in one of them, in New Orleans East.

"It's better," he said. "But I wouldn't say good."

## Lakeview

### A Wealthier Do-Over

Drive around Lakeview just south of Lake Pontchartrain, and there are signs of a fine, flourishing moment. Young mothers in workout gear push expensive strollers. Big, handsome homes have replaced smaller ones. A gift store called Little Miss Muffin, full of housewares and baby clothes, has doubled to 6,000 square feet in the years since Katrina.

The success of this mostly white neighborhood shows how the haves of New Orleans, not surprisingly, were destined to have an easier time rebuilding than its have-nots.

For instance, the haves could pay rent on a temporary place while paying a mortgage on a destroyed home. They could use private funds to improve those homes while waiting for government rebuilding subsidies. And they could hire lawyers, as needed, to navigate the sea of paperwork.

You could call it gentrification, if the gentry hadn't already been here before Aug. 29, 2005, when a levee on the 17th Street Canal breached and flooded Lakeview about as badly as any neighborhood in New Orleans.

You could call it a comeback, but it's a bit more than that -- the neighborhood is a little richer, a little younger, a little tonier.

Residents of Lakeview tend to bristle at talk of their improved fortunes. Even though the average household income here in 2000 was more than twice that of the Lower Ninth Ward, there were always gradations of wealth. And they say rebuilding was difficult for everyone.

"It kind of irks me when people say how affluent it was," said Ann LeBlanc, an lawyer and past president of the Lakeview Civic Improvement Association. "There were a lot of small homes."

Today it is a neighborhood full of optimism and mourning, gratitude and regret. The Little Miss Muffin boutique had the opportunity to expand because the business owners next door did not come back.

Simone Bruni, 43, lost her home in Katrina, and her job as a party planner. She also lost neighbors who couldn't afford to get back home. "They could hardly afford the demo," she said of one couple who lived four doors down.

But Katrina also made Ms. Bruni. Ten months after the storm, she began to festoon the ruined neighborhood with signs for her new venture, a company that she cheekily named the Demo Diva. She deployed hot pink Dumpsters and work trucks, and built a multimillion-dollar business tearing down ruined homes.

Many of the original, smaller Lakeview houses have been replaced with grander homes that replicate the 19th-century styles of the Uptown and Garden District neighborhoods.

It's a subtle but telling aesthetic shift for a neighborhood where historically, many residents were proud to consider themselves a little less stuffy than the Uptown social set.

"I'm very happy that the neighborhood has been rebuilt, and is prospering, and, you know, it's bigger and better in some ways," said Jean Clavier, 56, who fixed up and reinhabited her three-bedroom house.

"But it doesn't have the true sense of Lakeview, in that everybody tore down the little house that I remember as a little kid and put up these monstrous houses. There are a lot of people in this neighborhood now that aren't even from New Orleans."

New Orleans East

## A City of Charter Schools

Paris Road runs across the eastern reaches of the city, one of the first parts of New Orleans to see the sun come up. The sky had barely begun to blush when 9-year-old Serenity Murdock rolled her backpack down the sidewalk, trailed by her little brother, King.

It was just after 6 on an August morning, the first day of school. The two youngest Murdock children were in for a long bus ride to KIPP Believe Primary, a charter school 18 miles away in the oak-lined streets of Uptown.

They would not be home again for 11 hours.

There is perhaps no topic of the last 10 years as polarizing: a piecemeal state-run experiment begun before Katrina that took off afterward into the most radical education overhaul in the country.

What had been a perpetually failing and corruption-battered school system is now hardly a system at all, but rather a decentralized network of largely autonomous charter schools, with some of the biggest name brands in education, like Kipp, represented along with homegrown versions.

Most of them are part of the Recovery School District, which took over low-performing schools and encompasses most of the schools in New Orleans. It is the nation's only all-charter school district.

A remnant of the former city school district also remains, and it, too, is mostly made up of charter schools, meaning that more than nine out of 10 schools in the city are now charters -- the highest proportion in the nation.

Failing schools are shut down or taken over by other charter networks, union contracts are nearly nonexistent, test scores are scrutinized and parents all across the city vie for spots in the best performing schools.

Supporters call it the greatest single development since Katrina, giving choice to poor families and backing up promises with evidence of performance.

Critics, who say the evidence tells a different story, see the new teachers, many of them young, white and transitory, and describe a crusade by outsiders to wrest control of the school system from locals.

"They're treating our school system like a business and our children like commodities," the parent of a 6-year-old said at a recent education forum.

The neighborhood school is more or less a thing of the past here. Parents apply

through a citywide lottery to scores of schools runs by dozens of boards; there are at least 15 different first days of public school across New Orleans. This is an oft-heard frustration by parents at community meetings.

Kenneth Murdock, the father of King and Serenity, is fine with it. He likes the school, and no longer likes his neighborhood.

The suburb-within-a-city known as New Orleans East stretches for miles, a wide band of starter homes and mini-mansions. For years it was the dreamland of working-class whites and then of the aspiring African-Americans who took their place -- the doctors, lawyers and schoolteachers who formed the backbone of the city's black middle class.

When the levees breached, the East flooded catastrophically. It had already been struggling. Now it is poorer. Many professionals chose to stay in Houston. Veteran teachers, laid off by the thousands after Katrina, thus making the school overhaul possible, sought new jobs in Atlanta or Baton Rouge. Many of those once in public housing moved in.

As for his children's school, Mr. Murdock said: "I got no complaints about KIPP at all," adding that his children were now reading at advanced grade levels.

He noted that a good education would give them a choice about whether to stay in New Orleans, or leave.

To be honest, Mr. Murdock said, he most liked the schools in Corpus Christi, Tex. He spent two years there after Katrina, working at Walmart and T.G.I. Fridays, before returning here to go to work as a jack-of-all-trades at Brennan's, the famed French Quarter restaurant.

He watched a police car turn a still-dark corner, where a body had been found dead a few days before.

Texas was quieter, he said.

And yet, Mr. Murdock, who was wearing a T-shirt from one of the many hopefully named volunteer rebuilding groups, had returned.

"It's true that not everybody has come back as fast and that we haven't solved all the problems in the world since Katrina hit," the mayor, Mitch Landrieu, said during a recent interview.

He tallied up the institutional makeovers -- in education, public housing, health care and more -- a litany of changes he sees as beginning to undo decades of negligence.

"But here's the thing," the mayor said. "It takes generations for that to happen."

At seven minutes after 6, the school bus arrived. King and Serenity were the first to board.

The new year was about to begin.

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**News Headline:** Grant to help Great Bay Stewards protect estuary |

**Outlet Full Name:** Hampton Union - Online, The

**News Text:** ...Bay is an essential part of what makes living on the Seacoast unique, but pollution from increasing development threatens the estuary's...

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**News Headline:** University of New Hampshire recycling push goes national |

**Outlet Full Name:** New Hampshire Union Leader Online

**News Text:** Source: <http://www.cnbc.com/2015/08/25/university-of-new-hampshire-recycling-push-goes-national.html> "On a fundamental level, waste is...

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**News Headline:** Blowout Precautions Insufficient in EPA Colorado Mine Disaster |

**Outlet Full Name:** Washington Post Online

**News Text:** ...the nearby Animas River three weeks ago. An investigation by the Environmental Protection Agency of the incident at the...

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**News Headline:** Swimming beach on Lake Washington closed after sewage spill |

**Outlet Full Name:** Associated Press

**News Text:** SEATTLE (AP) - The Seward Park swimming beach on Lake Washington will be closed for at least a day following a sewage spill Wednesday morning.

Seattle officials say the beach will be closed until test results are back from the lab. They are expected back Thursday afternoon.

Seattle Public Utilities say about 12,000 gallons of sewage spilled into the lake from an underground storage tank. The cause of the spill is under investigation.

The utility and the parks department decided to close the beach as a precaution because of the size of the spill.

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**News Headline:** Greenwich Land Trust gets woodlands donation |

**Outlet Full Name:** Advocate, The

**News Text:** Aug. 27--The Greenwich Land Trust's stock of preserved and protected open space just increased by four acres of woodlands.

The property, which was donated by The Minguez Trust, is on Sterling Road and is near 30 acres of open space already permanently protected by the Greenwich Land Trust.

"We are delighted to receive this beautiful land that provides extensive wildlife habitat while protecting a section of the Byram River watershed," said Janice Trebbi Richards, president of the Greenwich Land Trust's board.

Greenwich Land Trust Executive Director Ginny Gwynn said she was excited about the diversity of land and wildlife in the four acres which includes black oak trees, sugar maples rocky areas, complete with boulders, and two ponds on the southern end of the property.

"It's got a lot of great places for birds as well as small mammals and amphibians," Gwynn said. "This is land that has never been developed. It's very exciting to be able to protect it."

Gwynn said the property helps create a greenway with the nearby open space. The four acres are also close to open space protected by the Audubon Society at the intersection of John Street and Riversville Road.

The stone wall on the property is a link to Greenwich's agrarian past, Gwynn said. In addition to the trees are native sassafras, ferns, blue cohosh, mulberry, trillium and jack-in-the-pulpit.

The area does have some invasive species of plant life, which the land trust is preparing to remove. A land use plan is being created to address how to open it to the public while keeping it preserved overall.

Gwynn said the land trust had spoken with The Minguez Trust in the past about the land. Negotiations for its donation took about four months.



The town is pursuing a strategy to increase its open space stock. Earlier this year, the town's Planning and Zoning Commission approved the the 2015 Open Space Plan as an addendum to the current town Plan of Conservation and Development.

The plan calls for the town to reach 21 percent of its land as protected open space, an increase of 4,143 acres over the current level of 2,380.5 acres of land designated or restricted as open space. The plan also emphasizes better stewardship and maintenance of existing open space. The plan was submitted to the Representative Town Meeting for a vote in April but was withdrawn in order to respond to feedback from the body.

Town Conservation Director Denise Savageau said the plan is not meant to be a mandate, but an advisory guide.

Savageau said the concerns would be evaluated before a decision was made about what changes, if any, would be made to the plan and when it would be reintroduced before the RTM.

In the meantime, Savageau said she was pleased with new acreage.

"I'm always happy about open space acquisitions," Savageau said. "The Greenwich Land Trust did a great job adding to the open space inventory and it's absolutely one of the great things they do for the benefit of the town."

Donations to the Greenwich Land Trust, founded in 1976, provide tax incentives. More information is available online at [www.gltrust.org](http://www.gltrust.org).

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**News Headline:** Watershed management to launch 'No Wipes in Pipes' campaign |

**Outlet Full Name:** Associated Press

**News Text:** ATLANTA (AP) - Atlanta's Department of Watershed Management is launching a campaign to bring awareness to how flushing wipes affect the sewer systems.

Watershed Commissioner Jo Ann Macrina says the "Don't Believe the Hype - Don't Flush Your Wipes" campaign will launch in a news conference on Thursday. Watershed management hopes to educate residents in the city of Atlanta on how wipes affect the sewer system and the long-standing environment issues.

Watershed management said in a news release that everything from baby to makeup wipes that are flushed create significant harm to residential sewer pipes and the city's wastewater system and treatment facilities. They say it could lead to millions of dollars in equipment damage.

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**News Headline:** Regulators suing Bangor over pollution ; A proposed agreement includes infrastructure work to comply with the Clean Water Act. |

**Outlet Full Name:** Portland Press Herald

**News Text:** Federal and state environmental agencies filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court against the city of Bangor on Wednesday for ongoing overflow from its wastewater collection system that lead to pollution of the Penobscot River and Kenduskeag Stream. The lawsuit filed by attorneys on behalf of the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the state Department of Environmental Protection seeks to bring Bangor into compliance with the federal Clean Water Act or face \$37,500 for each day the city is found to be in violation.

Federal and state environmental agencies filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court against the city of Bangor on Wednesday as a formal step toward stopping pollution that overflows from the city's wastewater collection system into the Penobscot River and Kenduskeag Stream.

The lawsuit filed by attorneys on behalf of the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the state Department of Environmental Protection aims to get a proposed agreement between the agencies and Bangor officials to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The city could face \$37,500 in civil penalties for each day it's found to be in violation since Jan. 12, 2009.

Accompanying the lawsuit, lawyers included a proposed consent decree that would have to be vetted before the public and approved by a judge to settle the case. The consent decree, which was signed on Aug. 11 by Bangor City Manager Catherine Conlow and representatives for the environmental agencies, includes proposed upgrades to Bangor's wastewater and storm water infrastructure that the city would have to complete within deadlines.

The lawsuit is the latest in years of back and forth between the city and the environmental agencies to improve Bangor's storm water and wastewater collection systems that include five pump stations and 2,667 manholes that access 165 miles of pipe, most of which are maintained by the city.

"Between 2010 and the present, the city has reported hundreds of (combined sewer overflow) discharges, with a total discharge volume of at least 725 million gallons of untreated sanitary and storm water into the Penobscot River or the Kenduskeag

Stream," attorneys John Cruden and Laura Rowley of the U.S. Department of Justice said in the 14-page complaint.

Those discharges included untreated sewage and other pollutants, such as industrial waste, oils and pesticides that are hazardous or toxic to fish and other aquatic life, the lawsuit states.

"On at least 21 different occasions between June 2010 and the present, Bangor has had unauthorized overflows of sanitary sewage and other pollutants from various components of the collection system to the Penobscot River or Kenduskeag Stream or their tributaries," the complaint states.

Before the proposed consent decree could be approved, the sides agreed that the state must publish it in the Bangor Daily News and solicit public comment for 30 days. Those public comments and responses must then be filed with the court, where the federal and state governments could file a motion to have a judge allow them to enter the consent decree if they find "that settlement is in the public interest," according to Wednesday's court filings.

Conlow did not return a phone message seeking comment.

David Madore, a spokesman for the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, did not return a call.

Rowley, reached by phone in Washington, D.C., declined to comment on the lawsuit. Scott Dolan can be contacted at 791-6304 or at: [sdolan@pressherald.com](mailto:sdolan@pressherald.com) Twitter: [@scottddolan](https://twitter.com/scottddolan)

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**News Headline:** Effort underway to find invasive Asian clams in Lake George |

**Outlet Full Name:** Advocate Online, The

**News Text:** ...hitting the waters of a popular Adirondack lake to search for an aquatic invasive species that can adversely impact water...

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**News Headline:** Environmentalists threaten to sue EPA over fracking waste |

**Outlet Full Name:** Advocate Online, The

**News Text:** DALLAS (AP) — Critics have notified the Environmental Protection Agency of their intent to sue if regulators do not update their...

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**News Headline:** Official: Californians understanding need to conserve water |

**Outlet Full Name:** Associated Press

**News Text:** FRESNO, Calif. (AP) - State officials say that water conservation figures for July show California residents are beginning to understand the dire need to cut back in a fourth year of drought.

Felicia Marcus, chair of the State Water Resources Control Board, said that regulators are now turning their focus to the communities failing to conserve. They are making personal visits with local officials in cities that have haven't responded to a mandate by Gov. Jerry Brown's to use 25 percent less water.

"It's hands on," Marcus said. "We're in a crisis."

The state water board on Thursday is expected to release water conservation figures for July, revealing how each community is performing.

Marcus would not detail them in advance of Thursday's release, saying only that they look good. Communities throughout California collectively conserved by 27 percent in June, meeting the governor's mandate.

Contacted independently, water districts serving San Jose, San Diego and Fresno - among California's largest cities - say they've surpassed their mandated targets and continue to increase conservation.

San Diego in July used 29 percent less water. The San Jose Water Company used 38 percent less water, and Fresno reports conserving by 31 percent. Water savings are compared to 2013, the year before Brown declared a drought emergency.

Officials have not yet issued fines to underperforming water agencies, but they can be as high as \$10,000 a day. Marcus said she favors other methods to achieve California's goals.

"I believe that peer pressure and the bully pulpit is going to be most effective," she said.

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**News Headline:** North Dakota plans more wind power capacity | ..

**Outlet Full Name:** Boston.com

**News Text:** ...the White House, North Dakota said it was planning to connect a 43-

turbine wind farm to the grid as part of an "all of the above"...

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**News Headline:** Environmentalists threaten to sue EPA over fracking waste | ..

**Outlet Full Name:** Greenwich Time Online

**News Text:** DALLAS (AP) — Critics have notified the Environmental Protection Agency of their intent to sue if regulators do not update their...

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**News Headline:** Industry Urges EPA To Delay Test Orders As EDSP Moves To New Models | ..

**Outlet Full Name:** Inside EPA

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**News Headline:** State orders shutdown of Katama Bay oyster beds | ..

**Outlet Full Name:** Martha's Vineyard Times Online

**News Text:** ...Coast of the United States for a number of years. It is not related to pollution of Massachusetts shellfish. "It thrives in...

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**News Headline:** UMass named one of top 25 healthiest schools |

**Outlet Full Name:** Republican Online

**News Text:** ...the posting they "looked for schools that go above and beyond to create an environment where students have access to an array of healthy...

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**News Headline:** Carbon pollution cuts from #CleanPowerPlan = annual emissions from 166,000,000 cars – or 70% of our country's passenger vehicles – for 1 yr. |

**Outlet Full Name:** Twitter

**News Text:** Carbon pollution cuts from #CleanPowerPlan = annual emissions from 166,000,000 cars – or 70% of our country's passenger vehicles – for 1 yr.

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